

DAILY & WEEKLY HERALD

Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

J. J. GOSPER, N. A. MORFORD.

GOSPER & MORFORD, PROPRIETORS.

Subscription Rates.

Daily Herald, per week, 25c.

Daily Herald, six months, \$1.50.

Daily Herald, one year, \$3.00.

Weekly Herald, three months, 1.50.

Weekly Herald, six months, 2.75.

Weekly Herald, one year, 5.00.

ADVERTISING AT THE OFFICE FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING.

N. A. Morford, Editor and Manager.

This paper is sold at all the Principal Newspapers in San Francisco and Eastern Cities.

S. C. Post, 42 Merchants' Exchange, is our Special San Francisco Agent.

J. H. Began, 413 & 415, will act as our New York Agent.

Thursday, Dec. 21, 1882.

CHRISTMAS.

Sketch of its Origin and History.

How the heart leaps at the mention of the word as memory goes back to years ago when in childhood's festive gaiety everyone has planted remembrances that can cease but when the weariness of life shall cover with its lethargy were all joys and all sorrows of the past, and open the sealed mysteries of futurity. On the eve of such great festivals, it is that one seeks some silent spot where, undisturbed, he ponders over the past and once more revisits in its joys a child, or drops a secret tear upon its sorrows. The memories will come, and it is well that they should come. We have often thought that such great festivals of the church and our great national holiday would our morality and patriotism more than we know of. Christmas to the mature mind brings its reflections, to the young its anticipations. Reflection leaves its cast upon the mind to be deepened and matured at each returning season, and no man reflects upon the innocence of his childhood and the joys that went with that innocence, lowerer humble they may have been, without being a better man for the thought. No man can reflect upon the patriotism of his forefathers, their devotion to principle, their terrible struggle for liberty, and not be a better citizen and nobler man.

So the advent of the holiday now approaching brings with it a deeper joy a nobler pleasure to the thoughtful man or woman than that which merely hovers over the surface of the present. The day has its transient joys, its permanent uses. The institution of the festival termed Christmas has been attributed to Telesphorus, who flourished from 138 A. D. to 161 A. D. The first certain trace of the festival, however, is found some fifty years later, when Christians are found assembling to celebrate the birth of Christ. The exact month and day of the month when this celebration occurred has varied greatly in past ages. Some of the churches celebrated the day in June and some in January, some in April and some in May, though all now center upon the 25th day of December, while the archaeologists tell us is pretty certainly not the day upon which Christ was born. It is interesting and curious, however, to study the causes which have led up to the celebration of the 25th of December as the day of the nativity. Among the great ancient heathen nations, all of whom dwelt north of the equator, the winter solstice or season when the sun apparently halted in his receding and turned back to the north and to them was regarded as the most important of the year, and was hailed with great demonstrations of joy, for again the period of warmth and plentiful production of the soil once more began its approach. This festival was very common among heathen nations, being observed by the Teutons, the Celts, the Britons, the Gauls, all of whom were then in a savage condition, and among the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean sea, as the Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Egyptians, and others more highly civilized than the ones first named. The Christian church being unsettled as to the day of nativity and being permeated with the ancient heathen customs and usages, hit upon the expediency of introducing the ceremonies of the celebration of the nativity into this season also, a season which extended over a number of days. In order that the Christian faith might the more prominently be brought to the attention of the heathens, imposing ceremonies and a liturgy were devised by the church to, and which ultimately did, take precedence of the heathen ceremonies through some of the ancient heathen practices remain in a modified form among some nations to the present day. Christmas carols, Christmas dramas giving repre-

sentations of the birth of Christ, Christmas cooking, Christmas trees, Christmas presents, and special Christmas church services of the most imposing character, especially in the Roman and Anglo-Catholic churches were devised, each and every one of which introduced some reminder of the Christ and the occasion. Thus what was originally a heathen festival, celebrated for an entirely different purpose and instigated by entirely different motives, has become an enlightened Christian celebration to all intents and purposes.

The manner and customs of different churches and nations concerning this Christmas celebration are a most absorbing study in themselves and cannot be touched upon except in the most general way in an article for the place this is intended.

Among all people feasting constitutes a part of the ceremonies, but is conducted variously and with peculiar cooking and food.

The custom of giving presents is also pretty common, and at one time it ran to such excess in England that it was stopped by the public authorities, as the Christmas season well nigh impoverished the wealthier classes. Christmas church dramas are no longer tolerated by the public, though at first one of the features. There have, however, been attempts within the last few years to revive this custom, though without success. Theatricals usually run at this season of the year what are called Christmas spectacles, which are entirely secular in character.

The custom of giving Christmas carols has undergone many and curious changes. Originally it was a round dance accompanied by song. The word Carol itself signifying its origin, coming from the Latin *carolla* through the Italian *carola*, a round dance. From at first sacred music and dance the carol fell to a condition of profanity, then became decidedly vulgar and of blasphemous characteristics and finally it became so indecent that even in a somewhat indecent age it was entirely forbidden by the clergy. At the present time it is revived in great purity and beauty.

The custom of reciprocally giving presents through the use of the Christmas tree is as ancient as it is beautiful and interesting. Santa Claus is an old German idea. Christmas emblems, badges and decorations are numerous, the most prominent material for this use being mistletoe, ivy, holly and yule.

Curiously enough, though, from a purely heathen festival Christmas became a purely religious festival, some of the most prominent of the Christian churches condemned and denounced it. This was especially the case at one time among the Scotch Presbyterians and English dissenters, though they both now observe it to some extent.

Thus this festival has a curious, instructive and important history in connection with the progress of civilization, and when carefully studied in this connection we think we can discover in its history the peculiar ebb and flow of the civilizing forces that have underlain society and gradually have wrought it up to its present noble position.

PHOENIX, ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Phoenix is a place of wonderful growth when we consider that it is but twelve years old. It is an incorporated town, the county seat of Maricopa county, lies 28 miles north of Maricopa, the nearest station on the S. P. R. R. It is located in the midst of the fine agricultural valley of the Rio Salina or Salt River which flows near the town and supplies water to the valley. The valley is surrounded by some of the richest mining districts of Arizona is about sixty miles in length, and varies from ten to twenty miles in width and slopes to the west and south, thus furnishing unexampled facilities for irrigating its hundreds of thousands of acres of rich and easily cultivated land as the sun shines upon it. The town site was laid out in 1870, and is half a mile wide and one mile long, and is in longitude 112 degrees, 0 minutes and 15 seconds west and latitude 33 degrees and 18 minutes north. Its altitude above the sea level is 1800 feet.

The valley is now traversed by three great canals and a fourth about to be constructed. From one of these, the Salt River Valley Canal, the town receives its water, each side of every street being traversed by a ditch through which flow the refreshing limpid waters of the Salt River, and along the sides of which stand rows of cottonwood trees.

The streets are laid out at right angles and those bordering upon the two plazas, six feet wide, are 100 feet wide and all others 80 feet wide with walls 16 and 12 feet in width. The blocks are 300 feet square and cut in one direction by alleys 25 feet wide.

All streets run due east and west or north and south.

The buildings were at first entirely

adobe, then brick made its appearance in a few buildings, but now building is almost entirely of lumber, which originally cost \$100 per M. but is now had for \$30 per M. Also it has been found by experience that the frame buildings are much more comfortable at night during the intense heat of summer, and afford about as much protection as one can find anywhere during the day. There are a number of fine residences of lumber, brick and adobe about town and several large commercial establishments of brick and adobe. The M. E. Society have a fine, large brick church, and the M. E. Church South an adobe of even larger dimensions and richly finished up.

The Presbyterians have a small frame building which they have used as a place of meeting, but which is now principally used by the Baptists. The Catholics have recently completed a handsome adobe church, which, next to the school building and the M. E. church, has the most presentable appearance of any public building in town.

A fine two-story brick school house 60 by 40 feet in size graces one of the blocks of the town. Its interior is divided into large airy, high rooms, halls and stair case. The county buildings, we are sorry to say, are mere old adobe tumble-down rickshaws, owing to a steady opposition by a portion of the population of the county to putting up new buildings. A handsome square awaits new buildings, and it is probable that the coming legislature will make it possible for the county to build decent county buildings.

Out-lets of the various churches, organizations of the town, there is a Library Association which owns 300 volumes of books, an Anti-Slavery Society, I. O. O. F., Arizona Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Arizona Lodge No. 257 F. & A. M., Phoenix Lodge No. 2 I. O. O. F., Arizona Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1, Malcolma Tribe No. 1 Improved Order of Red Men, Phoenix Lodge No. 2 Knights of Pythias, and a Ladies' Social Club. The town is blessed with the presence of seven lawyers and four physicians. There are six large general merchandising establishments doing a considerable wholesale business as well as a brick retail trade, and nine other firms of the same character devoted to retail trade only. The town is served financially by a well established and reliable bank. The butcher business and boot business are each managed by a single firm. Three theatrical companies and a special artist attend to the exterior esthetics of the Phoenixians. There are six first-class drug stores, furnish the material to ease their ills, and fifteen liquidating establishments serve to draw their sorrows. There are six large blacksmithing and wagon making firms, three extensive lumber yards, a firm of contractors and builders, one flourishing establishment of large caskets, two good hotels, four livery and feed firms and one team and carriage repair shop, one grain and feed merchant, one job manufacturing, and numerous farmers who make the town a place of residence. There are probably other small businesses overlooked, and last, but not least, two printing establishments and newspapers, the PHOENIX HERALD, one of the oldest papers in the Territory, and the Arizona Gazette, both of which usually speak for themselves.

Phoenix is a distributing point for a large mining section of the Territory and much teaming is done to and from it. It has a daily stage communication with Maricopa at the railroad and with Prescott, the Territorial capital; it has also tri-weekly stages to Seymour, Vulture and Wickenburg, Ft. McDowell, and daily with Hayden's Ferry. The town is one of the most peaceable in the Territory, for the Phoenixians have an ugly habit of making short work of the most desperate offenders who happen to turn themselves loose in the town.

The population is now about 3500, or a steady increase of over 200 per year since its first founding. Its streets are capable of becoming the most beautiful drives to be found when once graded and gravelled, as is contemplated. The future of Phoenix will make it a place of pleasant quiet homes and a heavy business. All sorts of semi-tropical fruits, trees, shrubs and grasses flourish in the greatest perfection, and two or three years are sufficient to beautify the lawns with all that nature would do for them in most places, in a dozen years. Phoenix cannot remain isolated as she now is, long. The great agricultural wealth surrounding her, her vast wealth resources and importance as a central point in this portion of the territory demand for her better facilities for commerce. She is favorably situated for becoming the capital of the Territory; her winter climate is unexcelled; the character of her people and favorable location will attract those looking for homes. Her present is prosperous, her future is bright.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the *Scout*, informed one of our representatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused him to disappear. —*Emporia (Kan.) News.*

Hawaiian coin to the amount of \$200,000 and corresponding in value and denomination with our silver coinage, are to be struck at the San Francisco mint.

The Atlantic is to have a cable with buoys attached to that ships may send messages when in mid-ocean.

Dispensed Entirely.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the *Scout*, informed one of our representatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused him to disappear. —*Emporia (Kan.) News.*

Charleston, South Carolina, points with pride to a wholesale trade of nearly \$75,000,000 last year, an increase of about \$4,000,000 over the preceding year.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl (smoking mountain) thirty miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, has a crater three miles in circumference and one thousand feet deep.

Shirley Hen.

"Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sexual Debility. \$1.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Indian Supplies for San Carlos.
WILCOX, December 21.—Norton & Stewart of this place have shipped for the past few months one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of flour to the San Carlos agency, and will now deliver one hundred thousand a month. December 16th they shipped sixteen wagons loaded with one hundred thousand pounds. Messrs. Norton & Stewart have the contract this year and will furnish altogether not less than one million and a half pounds of flour for the Apache Indians and employ 3 of the agency.

Heavy Shipments of copper.
WILCOX, Dec. 21.—The Old Globe Mining Company, of Globe, A. T., shipped from this place last week over eighty-six tons of copper in the bar. The company is making heavy shipments every week to different points in the East.

The Tariff Bill Not to be Reported Before January.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Finance Committee of the Senate does not expect to be ready to report on the Tariff bill before the middle of January.

Acklen and Kellogg Contest.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Joseph E. Acklen who ran against Wm. Pitt Kellogg for Congress and was defeated by six thousand majority is here and proposes to contest Kellogg's seat, not in hope of getting it himself, he says, but for the purpose of showing up Kellogg's methods. He makes the assertion that the most outrageous corruption was practiced and that federal employees in Louisiana were assessed 5 per cent for his campaign; that the railroads assisted him; that he spent from four to six thousand dollars; that he sent Lewis Senter and George Drury in the Government service at New Orleans into the Parishes of Iberville and Assumption, with bags of money to distribute among the plantation hands and that he Acklen, could have half the leading officials including the collector involved for doing what Curtis was convicted of doing in New York.

Land Grants to be Forfeited.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The question of the forfeiture of unearned land grants to the Pacific railroads is to be renewed in the House Judiciary Committee after Christmas recess. The members of the committee are in favor of the forfeiture and say they do not intend to let the question rest if they can prevent it by pressing it for definite action by the committee.

The Cassin Islands.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Edward E. Horne called at the State Department today in behalf of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston sugar importers and refiners, to ask that the Department's letter called for by the House Foreign Affairs Committee with regard to political bearing on the proposition to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, be held until certain facts relating to that branch of the subject be submitted.

Mexican Banditti.
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A Matamoros special says that a band of forty brigands made a sudden attack upon the town of Abasco, a pueblo yesterday, and by the display of fire arms overawed the inhabitants, who fled terror stricken to their homes. The brigands seized and bound the Mayor, Justice and Aldermen and carried them away captives, intending to hold them for a large ransom.

Gambetta Indisposed.
PARIS, Dec. 20.—Gambetta still suffers from a slight inflammation of the bowels. His illness has caused great sensation.

Congress Yesterday.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a diplomatic appropriation bill. The civil service question was resumed. A recess was taken and the resolution will come up to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Robertson's amendment to the postoffice bill was agreed to after being so modified that the compensation of such subsidized routes be fixed by the Postmaster General at a rate not higher than that fixed or allowed by law for other companies of the same class to which the Government gave land grants or right of way.

Nova Scotia.
COATCOCK, Dec. 20.—The heaviest earthquake for ten years occurred at 5.30 P. M. yesterday.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Not to be Abandoned.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The National Greenback Committee has adjourned. The secretary states that after full discussion it was decided not to abandon the permanent organization for a fusion with other organizations under a new name.

Friday's Locals.

Merry Christmas.
Col. Mason of the 3d Cavalry died at Camp Lowell on Wednesday.

Dr. Hickle arrived in town last evening and left today for Cave Creek.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a most excellent remedy for rheumatic pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 5 Harrison St. Providence, R. I.—*Boston Herald.*

M. Asher & Bro.'s horse and delivery wagon took a little spin around the block last evening of their own accord. No damage done.

Mr. Ward, of Butte County, Cal., came in yesterday and met his brother here. They have purchased a band of cattle in Toisto Basin which they go to inspect in a few days.

There will be a shooting match for chickens and turkeys in the back yard of the Capitol Hotel on Christmas day, to begin about ten o'clock. Everybody invited to be on hand for a turkey.

On account of E. Ganz's time being occupied in the Bank Exchange in preparation of the supper for the Ladies' Ball, he will serve his Christmas dinner to his boarders and patrons on Sunday, the 24th inst, at 1 o'clock.

No matter how advanced in life, Good teeth in either man or wife, Or maid, are a rich prize; And those who would the gift preserve, From SOZODONT won't swerve, Should try it at all times.

Mr. E. Ganz has put up a handsome cabinet at the Bank Exchange for the display of ores, and samples are requested from all claims and mines in Central Arizona. Mr. Cary is the architect of the cabinet, and it reflects credit on his skill as a workman.

Harpers Magazine for January, 1883 is on our table today with its wonderful wealth of good things for the holiday mind to devour. The beauty of its cuts and typographical work are only equalled by the excellence of its subject matter. "Artists stroll in Holland," "Living Lamps," "In a Redwood Logging Camp," are among its leading articles.

John Carr Moody, Counsellor-at-law, Vallejo, Cal., says that he suffered seven years from a cruel joint trouble—rheumatic in its nature and exceedingly painful. Commander Coghlan, of the U. S. Navy, strongly urged him to use St. Jacobs oil. After continuous use of the remedy the effect was so wonderful that he must congratulate himself specially, and the human race generally, on the perfection of the product.

History of Printing.
In an interesting article on printing in China, the *North China Herald* says that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Feng Wang, who in 933 A. D. advised the Emperor to have the Confucian classics printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose. The first books were printed in a regular manner, and in pursuance of a decree in 933. The mariner's compass and rockets were invented about the same time, showing that at this period men's minds were much stirred toward invention. Twenty years after the edict, the books of the classics were pronounced ready, and were put on sale. Large-sized editions, which were the only ones at first printed, were soon succeeded by pocket editions. Those printed under the Lung Emperors at Hangchow were celebrated for their beauty; those of Western China came next, and these of Peking last. Movable types of copper and lead were tried about the same time; but it was thought that mistakes were more numerous than with them, and the fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from cotton was tried, but it was found so expensive that the bamboo-made paper held its ground. In the Sung dynasty, the method was also tried of engraving on soft clay and afterward hardening it by baking. The separate characters were not thicker than an ordinary copper coin. Each of them was in fact a seal. An iron plate was prepared with a facing of turpentine wax, and the ashes of burnt paper. Over this was placed an iron frame, in which the clay types were set up until it was full. The whole was then sufficiently heated to melt the wax facing. An iron plate was placed above the types, making them perfectly level, the wax being just soft enough to allow the types to sink into it to the proper depth. This being done, it would be possible to print several hundred or thousand copies with great rapidity. Two forms prepared in this way were ready for the pressman's use, so that when he had done with one he could proceed with the other without delay. Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of Europe, although western printers can dispense with a soft wax bed for types and can obtain a level surface without this device. Perhaps the most capital to lay in a stock of types, the want of a good type-metal easily cut and sufficiently hard, and the superior beauty of the Chinese characters when carved in wood have prevented the wide employment of the movable types which are so convenient for alphabetic writing. The inventor of this mode of printing in movable types five centuries before they were invented in Europe, was named Pi Sheng.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]
Mining transactions are becoming frequent and our town is full of mining men and speculators.

The habit of camping teams on the street near Hamlin's corral has been ended by the town Council.

The Ladies Social Club is making extensive preparations for the ball to come off on Christmas evening.

The Hon. Clark Churchill of Prescott has been in town for the past week and returns to Prescott to-morrow.

The heavy wind of the past day or two has trimmed the dead leaves from the trees, and the result is a decidedly bleak appearance of our streets.

Mr. Gardiner is tearing down the old mud roofs of his corral sheds next to the Phoenix Hotel preparatory to putting up shingle roofs and other more modern improvements.

The road to Castle Creek will be located on a direct line from the crossing of the Grand Canal on the Gillett road, in a northwesterly direction to Frog Tanks near the mouth of the creek.

Squaw Creek, lying some twelve miles northeast of Gillett is just now attracting much attention. Some fine bodies of ore have just been struck and prospectors are rushing in from all directions.

Dr. South of the Castle Creek Copper Mining Company has gone to San Francisco for a short time on business connected with his company. They begin active operations in January. A mining Superintendent has been hired and other preparations are going on.

The Right Bower, more familiarly known as the Ho me mine, on Squaw Creek, has recently been sold for \$150,000, and the new owner is putting on as many men as can be handled, and proposes to push developments as rapidly as possible till a mill is up and the returns coming in.

Articles of incorporation of the Arizona Canal Company were filed in the County Recorder's office today. The principal place of business of the company will be Phoenix, and it is to operate in this county. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, the shares being \$500 par value.

Arizona Lodge No. 2 F. & A. M. of this place, held its annual election last night, resulting in the choice of the following officers: G. H. N. Luhrs, W. M.; S. E. Patton, S. W.; J. Y. T. Smith, J. W.; M. Kaies, Treasurer; N. Rosenthal, Secretary. A public installation and other interesting ceremonies will be held on the evening of St. John's day, the 27th inst., to which many of their wives, families, sisters, cousins, aunts and sweethearts will be admitted.

[From Thursday's Daily.]
The Longfellow Copper mine at Clifton has temporarily suspended work on account of a bad cave.

He who catches the inspiration of early morning and bracing atmosphere has solved one of the mysteries of happiness.

Our former fellow townsman, Maj. J. S. Hay, is about to start a new paper to be called "The Times" in our old home, St. Helena, Cal.

Mr. Webber, of the Miner office, made us a fraternal call this afternoon as he passed through on his way to California for the holidays.

Messrs. Patton & Whitaker are about to begin a building for Mr. Geo. Roberts to be put up in connection with Brix's Beer Hall to be used as a lunch room.

Mr. Stroud will probably begin the erection of an addition to his saloon shortly, as his rooms are not sufficiently large for the accommodation of his patrons.

The winter solstice occurs to-morrow, December 22nd, which is the shortest day of the year. The sun turns northward, and the days grow longer until June 21st.

Messrs. Patton & Whitaker today completed a neat residence 28x32 for H. H. McNeil. This makes twelve contracts this firm have completed in the last five weeks, at a cost of \$5,475.25.

According to late reports, life and property in the southeastern portion of the Territory seem to be very insecure on account of rustlers and renegade Indians from Mexico and San Carlos.

Mr. Ira Stroud has added music, clog dancing and recitations to the attractions at his saloon, and last evening they were first-class. Mr. Stroud knows what is wanted, and does things up to the handle when he undertakes them.

Building seems to increase in frequency a time goes on. A month ago one would think that about all the building was being done that the town required, but there is a steady demand for more dwellings and carpenters are busy in all directions.

The closing exercises of the Grammar and High School departments of Phoenix Public School will take place to-morrow afternoon, exercises to commence at two o'clock in the Principal's room. Patrons and friends of the school are invited to be present.

The escape of Wallace, the swindler, yesterday, was the result of a misunderstanding of the matter by the deputy in the Sheriff's office, otherwise the fellow would not have walked off so easily. The officers are in pursuit of him, to-day, but up to the time of going to press have

not heard of him. Sheriff Orme proposes to gather him in at his own expense.

The Baptists of Phoenix and the surrounding country wish to ask through the papers a full attendance of all the Baptist element, far and near, at a meeting to be held next Sunday, December 24th, at the Presbyterian chapel, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a Baptist church in Phoenix.

Swindled Again!
Notwithstanding the warning given in the HERALD last evening for our people to look out for a swindle which we had good cause to suspect was under way and about to be perpetrated on some of the business men of the town, some of them have been caught to the tune of \$15 to \$50. An individual styling himself G. H. L. Ray, but whose real name we believe is Geo. A. Wallace, yesterday under peculiar circumstances procured from the bank some blank checks, and today one of them appeared at the bank for \$1,000 apparently signed by Mr. Lent, a well known mining man. The HERALD reporter continued to trace the matter up and finally discovered a second check for \$31,000, with the same name signed to it, deposited in the safe of one of our well known citizens, and on which he had lent \$50. Said citizen immediately bestirred himself on the strength of the reporter's suspicions and satisfied himself that the thing was bad, hunted up his party, but failing to have his money refunded, turned him over to a Deputy Sheriff, while he, the said citizen, should get out a warrant. Much to the surprise of every one the deputy allowed the fellow to get up and walk off, claiming that he had no right to hold him, and so the funds of the county must be expended to hunt him up again. The joke on our liberal-hearted friend is so rich that we are inclined to give his name, but with great respect for his delicate feeling on the \$51,000 question we will only call him Tom, and stop there.

VULTURE LETTER.
Editor HERALD.—Our city is the first blast—police court in running order. A mule case was disposed of by the jury in favor of the defendant, the mule being brought as a witness.

The Ladies' Social Union had a meeting the other night and elected their officers for the coming month. The newly elected president made a few remarks on the object of the Social Union. "Our object," she said, "is to cultivate sociability, entertain our friends, advance the intellectual and moral propensities of our members, teach one another how to be a true woman and a lady. I suppose that you all know that we have more married people in this city to the square inch, than any other camp in the Territory, and the consequences are that we have the best camp and the best class of people. You know that the men think, as a rule, that we women don't amount to anything in the battle of life; but I tell you this world would be a very lonesome one to the lords of creation without Sarah and Lizzie, Jane and Mary Ann. I tell you my friends more depends on us to make this world a happy one for both sexes than you ever dreamed of. Never speak cross to your husband when he is hungry and tired. I have been married now going on one and twenty years, and I have been a close observer, mind you. Feed your last with well-cooked food, plenty of it and clean, and it will act like a charm. Man is rather cranky, you know, when he is hungry and tired. Don't ask him for a new dress or a bonnet when in this state. Feed him first; fix his hair, bring his slippers and a newspaper. I tell you, my lady friends, man is an animal to be petted and well fed. Understand your man thoroughly; treat him with respect. If he is ambitious and he would like to stand on the pinnacle of fame, do not sit down on the front steps—help him all you can; if there is any hope give him the benefit of that hope."

And further she said, "Young ladies, I have one word to say to you. Don't think the less of a man, if he is a gentleman, because he don't wear large white cuffs and collars. I know I used to think that if a man wore white shirts and a big watch chain that he was the man and the only one I could look upon. But remember that the fine feathers don't make the best and most agreeable bird. You pay attention and you shall find that these plain fellows, good natured, full of common sense and pluck, are the best men."

"But fine feathers make a fine bird," said sister Sally.

"Oh no, my dear girl, you are deceiving yourself; you can dress a burro in silks and satins but it will be a burro still. Some of us women deceive ourselves in that, we think because we are able to dress better than our neighbors that we are better and higher up in society. It is wrong. Mrs. or Miss So-and-so is just as good as we are as long as she acts honorable and lady-like. Let us try our best to benefit one another, elevate each other, teach one another to do right, not to offend any person. Let us treat every body with respect and love, and help one another."

The meeting then adjourned.

Judge Steinger left for San Francisco to open his holidays.

The Hon. R. B. Todd is back from Phoenix.

Some sick people in the city. A gentleman came from Wickenburg very badly off with pneumonia and fever.

Yours,
DORA SUE.

PRINTING, ADVERTISING.

THE ROAD

—TO—

WEALTH

Prosperous and successful

business men know full well

the value of printer's ink in

extending their enterprises.

The best way to use it is to

advertise in the

NO STEPS BACKWARD.

Still on the Advance.